2019 JUN 28 PM 4:51

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

		_ Eastsida War	C Water System Name
)6	Public	c Water System Name
-	1		0004
		List PWS ID #s for all Com	munity Water Systems included in this CCR
req	ist be mailed or de quest. Make sure y iil, a copy of the C	elivered to the customers, published you follow the proper procedures we can be made of the MSE of	each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon then distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or Please check all boxes that apply.
	Customers we	ere informed of availability of Co	CR by: (Attach copy of publication, water hill or other)
	0	Advertisement in local pa	per (Attach copy of advertisement)
	0	On water bills (Attach con	py of bill)
		Email message (Email the	e message to the address below)
		Other	•
	Date(s) custo	omers were informed: 6/28	/2019 / /2019 / 019
Ø.	CCR was dist	tributed by U.S. Postal Service	or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
	Date Mailed	/Distributed;/	**************************************
	CCR was distri	ibuted by Email (Email MSDH)	a copy) Date Emailed: / / / 9
		☐ As a URL	(Provide Direct URL)
	, O	☐ As an attachment	(Provide Direct URL)
		☐ As text within the body of	the email message
	CCR was publi	shed in local newspaper. (Attack	copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
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	Date Publishe	ed: 6 129 1 2019	
		d in public places. (Attach list of	flocations) Data Darta I
	CCR was posted	d on a publicly accessible interne	Date Posted: / /2019
		398	20 1/4
I here	th Bureau of Publ	CCR has been distributed to the custribution methods allowed by the SD and with the water quality monitoring ic Water supply	stomers of this public water system in the form and manner identified DWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department
Name		dent, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact,	6-28-20/9 Date
		Submission ontions	S (Select one method ONLY)
	1.U. DUX 1/00	ostal Service) of Public Water Supply	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov
	Jackson, MS 39	215	Fax: (601) 576 - 7800 **Not a preferred method due to poor clarity**

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

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2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 9 JUN 13 AM 9: 35 Eastside Water Association PWS#:0250004 May 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Forest Hill Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Eastside Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Milton Thompson, Pres. at 601.878.5874. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on Tuesday after the 4th Sunday of the month at 6:30 PM at the Eastside Water Association Office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

				TEST RESU	JLTS				
Contaminant	Violation Date Level Collected Detected			Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Microbiolo	gical Co	ntamin	ants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria		November	Positive	1	NA	0	ba	nce of coliform cteria in 5% of onthly samples	Naturally present in the environmen

10. Barium		2018	.018	.016601	185	ppm		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries;
13. Chromium 14. Copper	N	2018	1.8	₄ 6 – 1.8		ppb		100	100	erosion of natural deposits Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride		2018/2		0	pp			1.3 AL	=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2018	.231	.108231		ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
		2018/2		0		ppb		0 AL	=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) 20. Nitrite (as	N	2018	.29	.2829		ppm		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrogen)		2018	.06	.0506		ppm		1		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-	Product	s							
31. HAA5	N	2018	8	No Range	ppb		0	60	By-Product of drinking water	
2. TTHM Total rihalomethanes]	N	2018	8	No Range	ppb		0	80	Ву-	nfection. product of drinking water prination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1	.4 – 1.4	mg/l		0 1	MRDL = 4		ter additive used to control

During the first quarter of 2018 our system received a monitoring violation for failing to test for Inorganic contaminants.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

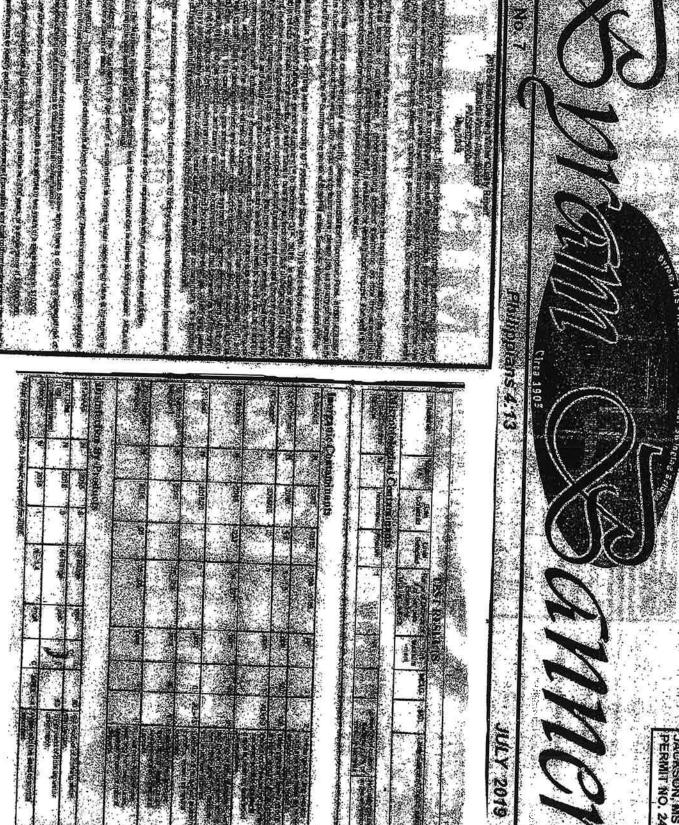
We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Eastside Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



SON, MS

2018 Annual Drinking water quality Report
ESWA Continuation
May 2019

